

## SENATE AND HOUSE HAVE LIVELY DAY

The Senate met Monday morning with an evident desire to transact as much business as possible and there was in consequence little disposition to talk. Even the arrival of Governor Dole's first veto did not raise a discussion and it was quietly set over for consideration on next Thursday.

Before the Senate convened there was some discussion between Senators Kanaha and Crabbe on the cause of the delays in the past, which Mr. Crabbe succeeded in clearly proving rested entirely with the Independents and Mr. Kanaha was willing to admit that if the Republicans had laid out the work the bulk of it would have been done without the need of an extension of time. All the Senators who spoke on this point were agreed that without an extension the public business would suffer. Messrs. Baldwin, Paris, Carter and White gave notice of several new and important bills and numerous petitions were referred to the proper committees. A large number of committee reports were presented and other committees were urged to speedily return delayed reports. Quite a number of bills passed third reading among them being Senator Russell's bill for the protection of Hawaiian birds. At the close of the session several committees at once met to prepare for today's session.

During the reading of the minutes a message was received from the Governor which was at once read upon motion as follows:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

I am unable to approve of a bill entitled "An Act to amend Section 814, Chapter 59 of the Civil Laws" relating to dog taxes, received from the Joint Committee of the Legislature, April 9, and herewith return the same without my signature.

My objections to this bill are as follows:

The provision for increasing the tax on female dogs to \$3 was enacted by the Legislature of 1896 for the purpose of improving the quality of dogs in the Hawaiian Islands, and incidentally of decreasing the number of inferior dogs. The higher tax on female dogs tends directly to this result.

In former years the number of worthless and in many instances of diseased dogs was so great, particularly in the city of Honolulu, as to be a public nuisance and a menace to the public health.

Under the provisions of the law sought to be amended by the bill before me, the improvement in the quality of dogs, and the diminution in the number of worthless curs has been conspicuously noticeable.

The second paragraph of section 814 of the Civil Laws, which will be struck out if the bill becomes a law, is as follows:

"Any person having the custody or possession of, or who shall harbor any dog, male or female, shall be deemed the owner thereof under the provisions of this act."

This provision is essential to the effective execution of the law taxing dogs.

I deem the several amendments proposed to be inconsistent with the public interests.

The title of the bill should not be "An Act to amend Section 814, Chapter 59 of the Civil Laws," but "An Act to amend section 11, of Act 51, of the Laws of 1896," inasmuch as the Civil Laws are not a legislative enactment, but merely a compilation.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Executive Chamber, April 13, 1901.

On motion of Cecil Brown, seconded by Mr. Baldwin, the Governor's message was made the order of the day for next Thursday.

Senator Russell presented a petition signed by the Olua settlers, as follows:

"The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent, that we, the resident taxpayers, settlers and property owners on or near the twenty-two mile trail leading from the Volcano road, Hawaii;

"That the said trail was built of ferns, and under our own power and expense. It was built in anticipation of the building of a road by the government, which was promised more than five years ago, when the land was opened to market and settled upon.

"That several legislatures have appropriated money for the building of such road, which has never materialized;

"That the trail is in such a bad condition that our children, in going to school, have to wade knee-deep in water and mud, and that every piece of lumber and goods of every kind can only reach us by being packed a great distance on a man's back, as a pack-horse cannot travel over this trail, rendering communication with the outside world well nigh impossible;

"That we have to either abandon our settlement or request the Legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the building of five miles of road to connect the old Volcano road with the main road, running through the new Olua tract."

Dated Olua, April, 1901, and signed by twenty-one citizens.

Referred to public lands committee.

Mr. Nakapahu presented a petition signed by fifty voters, asking various appropriations for roads, wharves and water pipes for the district of Waimea, Kauai, amounting to \$35,000. Referred to the same committee.

A petition presented by Mr. Kalua, asking for an appropriation of \$7,500 for a landing and wharf at Huelo, Maui, was sent to the same committee, and a petition by Mr. Baldwin from twenty-five taxpayers of Keanae, Maui, against the dispensary bill, was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Under standing committees, Mr. Achi reported from the committee on the office of transportation commissioner, etc., as printed. Mr. Russell asked for the minority report, which he said had been needlessly detained; he thought this had been done purposely and for obstruction.

Mr. Achi said the proofs of the minority report had been read last Saturday, and it would soon be ready.

The majority report recommended that the dispensary bill do not pass, and upon motion it was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Mr. Paris reported from the miscellaneous petitions committee on the petition from the Protective League of Honolulu against the passage of the dispensary bill. Laid on the table, to be considered with the bill. He also reported from the public lands committee on petition 21, asking that the law be changed as to road commissioners so there would be only one paid superintendent. The report was laid on the table. Mr. Paris further reported from the same committee on resolution 8, asking that certain items be inserted in the appropriation bill, for the roads and improvements in North and South Kona, amounting to \$44,800. The report further recommended that the resolution asking for \$1,000 to condemn land at Napoosoo, be laid on the table. The entire report was laid on the table, to be considered with the appropriation bill. Mr. Paris further reported from the same committee on petition 23, asking that \$10,000 be appropriated for rebuilding and repairing the road through the Valley, Maui. The report recommended that \$1,000 be appropriated. Laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Mr. Achi reported from the printing committee as ready for distribution. Senate Bills 77, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 87.

Mr. Carter presented the minority report on Senate bills 44 and 45, referring to the statute of limitations, and recommending that bill 45 be tabled, the report to be taken up when the majority report is handed in. Mr. Carter explained that several of the first lawyers of Honolulu had been consulted and it was the general opinion that the bill would not stand the test of an attachment suit if brought into court—at least, he was so advised by the attorneys spoken to. The report was laid on the table to come up with the bill.

Mr. Kanaha reported from the Committee on Education recommending the adoption of joint resolution 2, which authorizes that May 1 be declared a school holiday. The report was adopted.

Mr. Kalanokalanui reported, that the "Act to prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold and to prevent minors from visiting such places," had been presented to Governor Dole for his signature.

Mr. Baldwin gave notice of an Act to amend Act 51 of the Laws of 1896. Referred to Printing Committee.

Mr. Paris gave notice of an Act providing for the incorporation of the Kona and Kailua Railway Co. It was read by title and took the usual course.

Mr. Carter gave notice of an Act to regulate fiduciary organizations. Read by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Carter reported from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill 74. This bill relates to awa licenses, which the report recommends be tabled until final action is taken upon the Dispensary bill. So ordered.

Mr. Carter also reported from the same committee on Senate bill 73, relating to toll, school and road taxes. It was recommended that the bill be tabled, with Senate bills 24 and 75, which relate to the same subject, until the report of the Committee on Taxation is ready.

Mr. Achi was strongly opposed to delaying bill 73. He thought the bill was trying to kill the bill the people wished to have pass; he did not believe the committee on taxation would ever report, and Senator Cecil Brown was sure to filibuster, if the committee did report. He was in favor of considering the bill tomorrow (today).

Mr. Cecil Brown rose to a point of order that the report of the committee on bill 73 was all that was before the Senate and he moved the adoption thereof. Carried.

Mr. Carter further reported from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill 72. This bill relates to the payment of pilots for the port of Honolulu, and the report recommends that no changes be made as proposed by bill 67, as the present charges are fair and just and in keeping with the development of the commerce of the port. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Under the order of the day Senate bill 88, appropriating \$2,500 for a school exhibit at Buffalo, New York, passed third reading.

Senate bill 71, for the protection of Hawaiian birds, their nests and eggs, after a slight amendment by Senator White passed third reading.

At noon the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following report from the Committee on Public Lands relating to the bill to be considered with the appropriation bill:

Your committee to whom was referred resolution—relative to the installing of a fire alarm telegraph system in Honolulu, beg leave to report as follows:

We find that nearly all municipalities in the United States of from 2,000 inhabitants and upward, are provided with this service. Experience has shown that with the electric fire alarm, when properly installed, the greatest efficiency is assured in the fire extinguishing facilities of any municipality may possess.

If the fire department of Honolulu can receive instantaneous and accurate notification of fires while said fires are in their incipient stage, it will be enabled to arrive at the scene of said fires in the shortest possible time and to prevent or limit the damage that has been done before such damage has been done.

We have a good fire department in Honolulu, but very poor facilities for receiving notification of the existence of a fire, and nearly always much damage is done before the fire department can get to work.

In California, Oregon and Washington, our nearest neighbors, even the small towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upward have been equipped with a modern fire alarm telegraph system similar to the one now on exhibit at the fire department central station, namely: Los Angeles, 2,500; Wilkes, 2,500; Chico, 3,000; Santa Rosa, 3,000; Tulare, 2,500; Visalia, 2,500; Napa, 2,500; Fresno, 3,000; Carford, 2,500; Valhalla, 2,000; Pasadena, 2,000; Riverside, 2,000; Woodland, 2,000; Vallejo, 3,000; Nevada City, 2,000; Eureka, 3,000; Santa Monica, 2,500; Santa Barbara, 3,000; Astoria, 3,000; Olympia, 4,000; Port Townsend, 4,000; and besides all the large cities, and in every instance the said systems have proven to be invaluable and have paid for themselves over and over again in the saving in fire losses and sometimes human life.

A suitable system for Honolulu will cost \$20,000, which is a small amount, taking into consideration the increased security against loss by fire that will be assured to all the people.

In consideration of these facts, we believe the establishing of this service as soon as possible, an imperative duty we owe the people at large, and therefore recommend that an item of \$20,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for this purpose.

JOHN T. BROWN,  
J. D. PARIS,  
L. NAKAPAHU.

Under the order of the day the third reading of Senate bill 63, to exempt from execution, attachment and forced sale the homestead of householders to the value of \$2,500, was taken up.

Mr. Paris thought \$2,500 exemption too much and favored amendment to \$1,000. Mr. Achi said he could not vote for the bill as it stood.

The bill passed third reading: ayes 9, noes 6.

Senate bill 24, an Act to repeal section 306 of the Civil Code relating to poll tax, was taken up and Mr. Cecil Brown moved to defer action thereon until the report of the Ways and Means Committee was received.

Mr. Baldwin was in favor of the bill, but thought it better to wait as the report would be in soon.

Mr. Achi was of the opinion the committee would send in a report which would snuff out this among other little bills of the people. Why not pass the bill? Why should the Senate delay and wait another week on a slow committee? Why?

Mr. Russell moved the previous question at this point and the matter was laid on the table to be taken up at some future time.

Mr. White reported from the Judiciary Committee on bills 46 and 49 as follows:

To the President of the Senate: The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate bills 46 and 49, which repeal the present law of condemnation for public use and for public highways, beg leave to report as follows:

Senate bill 46 repeals section 1553 of the Civil Laws, which provides a method for fixing the compensation for property condemned for public use. While Senate bill 49 repeals all of part of Chapter III of the Civil Laws, which provides a lien upon property for public highway improvements.

As neither of these bills provide any substitute, and it must be evident to all that in many districts of the Territory new roads are needed, as well as in the towns and cities, and that on other occasions it becomes absolutely necessary that the Government should have a right to condemn property for public use, neither of which can be accomplished unless provided for by law.

Your committee recommends that both bills be authorized to fill such vacancies by written request of the Chief Justice. The bill is an amendment of section 45 of Chapter 57 of the Civil Laws of 1892, which is section 1156 of the Civil Laws.

The committee deems the amendment necessary in the interest of litigants and practitioners before the courts, and gives the power to prevent the recurrence of the present congested and overworked condition of the courts—particularly in the First Circuit.

Your committee recommends the passage of the bill.

WM. WHITE,  
G. R. CARTER,  
N. RUSSELL.

The report was adopted.

Mr. White further reported from the same committee as follows:

The majority of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred House bill No. 57, beg leave to report as follows:

This bill provides the method of procedure in case of the disqualification or inability of any Circuit Judge, or a vacancy in such office, by the substitution of a Circuit Judge of some other circuit, who shall be authorized to fill such vacancy by written request of the Chief Justice. The bill is an amendment of section 45 of Chapter 57 of the Civil Laws of 1892, which is section 1156 of the Civil Laws.

The committee deems the amendment necessary in the interest of litigants and practitioners before the courts, and gives the power to prevent the recurrence of the present congested and overworked condition of the courts—particularly in the First Circuit.

Your committee recommends the passage of the bill.

WM. WHITE,  
G. R. CARTER,  
N. RUSSELL.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Russell asked that the report be laid on the table until the minority report could be finished.

After some discussion the report went over on motion of Mr. Russell until Thursday next.

House bill 41, passed third reading.

House bill 44, relating to school books, etc., passed third reading.

At this point Mr. Carter charged Senator White, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, with an attempt to delay a report on a bill which he claimed was overdue and threatened that the committee would remove Mr. White as chairman if he did not produce the report.

Mr. White was all smiles as he arose to reply, which he did in such an effective way that he was given two more days in which to report. In spite of Mr. Carter's protest that the chairman was only "pouring oil" down the Senate's back.

A communication was received from the House declining to agree to an amendment to bill 70, changing the seat of Circuit Court from Lahaina to Wailuku. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. C. Brown moved that the bill relating to the erection of a new wing in Honolulu pass first reading, stating that he wished to make amendments on second reading. Passed and referred to committee.

House bill 19 was referred to committee.

House bill 96 was referred to Committee on Enrollment.

Senate bill 69, creating the office of Transportation Commissioner, etc., was read a second time by title and referred to the Committee on Lands and Public Improvements.

Senate bill 71, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

In commenting on the bill Mr. Carter said it was in reality a committee bill and was the result of strict enquiry and frequent consultation with Food Commissioner Shorey.

Senate bill 90 was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Improvements.

Senate bill 81, providing for a change in

apart, was referred to the Committee on Education.

Senate bill 83, relating to tailor and dressmaking shops, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senate bill 85, for a steam railway to Kau and Kohala, Hawaii, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Achi moved that the bill go to special committee, and after some discussion the President appointed Baldwin (chairman), White, Paris, J. Brown and Kanaha to report upon the bill.

Senate bill 87, relating to the cultivation of taro, was sent to the Committee on Agriculture.

Under suspension of the rules, Mr. Carter presented minority reports on the following bills, explaining that he did not wish to rush business along, as there was little time left:

House bill 70, passage recommended.

House bill 73, passage recommended.

House bills 9, 11, 20 and 22, same recommendation.

Senate bill 8 and House bill 18, together with Senate bills 53 and 54, followed with the same recommendation. All the above reports were laid on the table to be taken up with the majority reports.

The report on Senate bill 18 was laid on the table to be taken up for consideration with the bill.

Mr. White gave notice of an Act to provide for a Superintendent of Public Health and defining his duties and powers. On motion the bill was read by title and referred to committee.

Adjourned at 4 p. m.

## A QUEER DAY IN THE HOUSE

Forty-fifth Day—Ninety-three bills introduced; eleven bills sent up for Governor's signature.

Kanaho opened the ball yesterday morning with a scathing outburst against the absentees of last Saturday morning. Messman and Makekau also aired their views on the matter, the House finally voting on the question of rejecting Saturday's minutes.

The course was finally decided upon by a majority of 18 to 11.

Several hitherto silent members found their feet and their tongues for the first time yesterday. Abuli for one, moving that the letter from the Public Works Department with regard to the road improvements in Maui be referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The Committee report on House Bill No. 71, regulating all games of chance, as introduced by Makekau, found as follows:

"Gambling or gaming is nothing more or less than a simple contract made by two or more persons to undertake any chance of profit by paying a certain consideration, generally called stake money, for the same."

The bill provides for the appointment by every legislature of "three commissioners of gambling" who are to look after the licensing and regulating of the various "joints."

This means the opening of three choice plans for somebody's picking. Taro, tan, fan tan, monte, craps and che fa will be permissible in the Territory, in fact the carrying of gaming and gambling throughout the Territory of Hawaii will be wide open to the public, providing that the Organic Act's prohibition of lotteries does not prevent its passage.

The question regarding the prohibition of power of the Organic Act against gaming was referred to the Attorney General.

Through the special committee on Bribery Investigation, Editor Like of Ke Aloha, Aina, figuratively "mopped up the floor with himself" in abject apology for the untrue statement published in his paper that \$1500 had been used to bribe members of the House.

The committee thereupon "vindicated and exonerated the House Rule Representatives of this Island of Oahu from having any complicity in taking a bribe."

Kanaho did not think that his wounded honor had been sufficiently salved and said that he had received a letter from his constituents in Kohala stating that rumors that he had accepted a portion of the \$1500 were rife in the community, who were heaping a rock pile which would serve as a basis for a series of greetings upon his return.

Kanaho further conceded that the editor should be made to "bend the supple knee" for pardon on the floor of the House and then go to jail for thirty days.

It looked like a close call for Like to interview a rock pile, rather than Kanaho, Monsarrat, being also after the editorial board, but Mahoe's gentler pleadings prevailed and the committee's report was adopted. Like's written apology goes into the Journal.

House bill 83, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 85, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 87, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 89, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 91, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 93, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 95, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 97, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 99, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 101, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

House bill 103, relating to the prohibition of laws, was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

and Judge Frost gave credit to the Hawaiians for having more sense than has been just shown by some of the members. It is a pity that they do not rise to the occasion and show that the census, so as to fix them five years they are patriotic citizens. There are taxpayers who can neither speak Hawaiian or English, why, then, should the bills be published in the languages of those taxpayers?

"At present there is no officer whose duty it is to publish the laws passed, and it is vital that such an officer should be appointed."

Makekau's amendment to publish the bills in both English and Hawaiian finally passed.

Senate Bill 36, relating to the appointment of bailiffs, gave rise to over an hour's discussion as to whether the bill under consideration consisted of six sections, or had been amended to five. Recourse to the Journal showed that section 5, relative to the appropriation of the bailiffs' salaries had been stricken out.

In the midst of the discussion Robertson moved to adjourn.

The show of hands disclosed about five in favor of the motion, as against over twenty to the contrary. Despite the evident disparity, Mr. Achi declared the House adjourned, and started to lock up his desk, preparatory to departure.

The majority of the House rose simultaneously in indignation at the question of the vote. Emmeluth's usually tranquil baritone sounding above the rest.

Akina, however, took no notice, beyond remarking "that if any one wants the chair they can take it," and vanished out of the door.

Vice Speaker Beckley was prompt to see the evident feeling of the House, and grasping the situation, took the chair and called the House to order.

The question on the previous vote for adjournment was put, and a rising vote declared the motion lost.

Prendergast then moved the rejection of Gillilan's bill, but the House was still too wrought up over Akina's arbitrary ruling to get down to business. The abrupt methods of Akina's members have been getting more pronounced of late, and today's action seemed suggestive of a desire to block general procedure.

Makekau introduced a resolution which was not interpreted, but was evidently a strong objection to the Speaker's actions.

Emmeluth, Mahoe and Dickey, the latter of whom voted on the minority report for adjournment, deprecated the resolution, while agreeing that Akina's autocratic methods were subject to censure. Dickey praised the House's officers, including the Speaker, as being better than the Senate's.

Makekau then withdrew his resolution. The press was unable to procure a literal translation of the resolution, Secretary Meheula conveniently losing it amid the House archives, but the text was to the effect that the Speaker be removed from his chair.

The much debated Senate Bill 26 was then, upon Makekau's motion, deferred until today.

During the last half hour many of the members, including all the Republicans, quietly vacated their seats, and silently stole away, until an observant member noticed that only sixteen were left, or not enough to order a suspension of the rules; whereupon Dickey moved for adjournment, which was this time carried into execution.

BUSINESS DONE.

Report of the public land committee on House Bill 71, relating to all games of chance, deferred until an answer be received from the attorney general in regard to the standing of the Organic Act on games of chance.

House Bill 19, relating to sale of alcohol (third reading). Passed, 17-13.

House Bill 53, granting right to lay wires to Oahu Ice and Electric Company (third reading). Passed, 18-12.

House Bill 82, relating to promulgation of laws, passed by an amended form by a unanimous vote.

Senate Bill 26, relating to the exemption of property from attachment (third reading). Passed, 20-9.

Senate Bill 36, relating to appointment of bailiffs. Laid over, 16-12.

House Bill 41, appropriating \$10,000 for use of Delegate Wilcox (Gillilan). Rejected.

Committee on fire claims bill appointed. House Bill 71, with regard to Makaina and Puukii.

House Bill 82, relating to promulgation of laws, deferred until today.

ISLAND SECURITIES.

The Stock Market During the Past Week.

During the fore part of the week the sugar securities experienced a decided downward tendency. Stocks reached their lowest ebb at the close of Wednesday's session on the Exchange, but at the morning session the following day a revival occurred in both Wahiua and Oahu. The rise in these securities has had a beneficial effect on other securities. They say there are many buying orders in the market and that with the redemption of the Hawaiian Government bonds which will take place within the next two weeks, improvement in the local stock situation is bound to come.

Wahiua sold as low as 115, and closed Friday with a bid of 116 1/2, no sales. A few shares were offered at 116 1/2. Oahu Sugar sold as low as 12 1/2, but closed Friday at 15 1/2 bid, 17 1/2 asked. Sales of Wahiua have been made as low as 27 1/2. There are no shares in the market at this figure, there being several large buying orders at this quotation. One broker, however, offered a fair-sized block at 27 1/2. Hawaiian Agricultural is 31 1/2 asked; Honolulu, 16 1/2 bid; Hawaiian Sugar, 41 1/2 asked; Oahu Sugar, 15 1/2 bid; Pioneer Mill, 11 1/2 bid; Pioneer Mill, 11 1/2 asked.

Among the miscellaneous stocks, People's is 45 bid, 50 asked; 105 is asked for Oahu Railway; 15 for Mutual Telephone. Bond quotations remain practically the same; 98 1/2 is bid for Government 5's; 96 asked for Government 5's; 100 bid for Oahu plantation; 105 bid for Oahu Railway; 100 for Oahu plantation; par asked for Rapid Transit.

It is probable that both Mr. Dole

## THE WILCOX MEETING

THE Wilcox-Humphreys' scheme to make the Home Rule party a tail to the Sewall Republican Kite, was broached at Foster Hall last evening. A large and representative gathering of Hawaiians was present. Kalanokalanui was chairman, Kaula vice-chairman and Nakookoo secretary.

Delegate Wilcox, with Ned Bush as interpreter, made a lengthy and adroit address. The Hawaiians present, knowing the inside meaning of the proposal they understood that Wilcox would make, were loaded for him. Seeing their ugly mood Wilcox started in to tone them down. He told them how well he had been received on all sides at Washington, trying to arouse their national pride in him as a representative. "Many people tried to cast me down," said Wilcox; "there were letters from here calling me an adventurer and other bad names; my letters to Aguinaldo were dug up and printed and George Gear went personally to Washington to get the house to declare my seat vacant. It was not long, however, before Gear dropped on his knees before me and asked to be forgiven. The Bible says we must forgive our enemies and I forgive him. That was right according to Scripture; but deep down in my heart I had it in for Gear. But it was not only Christian to forgive him, but it showed me to be a statesman and a diplomat. I knew it would be bad to fight the nominee of the President; to permit him to be confirmed would make me friends. After I had forgiven Gear, Senators and Members came to me and said: 'You are an extraordinary man—after all that man has done to you you forgive him and heap coils of fire on his head. You are a diplomat.'"

Wilcox went on to say that Senators and Representatives had advised him, when he appeared at Washington, to stay in the Independent party, though some of them had changed their minds since. They asked him who had elected him? He said the Hawaiians had. Who voted for Prince David? Some few Hawaiians, was his reply. Who for Sam Parker? The foreigners, the haoles, he had answered. Then as a representative of the Hawaiian people only he had been chosen for great honor.

"The Delegate from Porto Rico, the Delegate from Arizona and New Mexico—who heard of them? No one. It was always the Delegate from Hawaii who was brought to the front. I was invited to the White House, was honored at the Inaugural Ball, was on a committee to wait on the President. No Delegate in Congress was ever before shown so much respect. At first the Democrats were the most friendly to me; but after I had refuted Gear's charges and shown him that I bore no malice, the Republicans came around and shook hands."

By this time Wilcox's audience had begun to look at him admiringly and he then approached the confines of the Humphreys' scheme.

"I have been advised at Washington," he said, "to come home and advise you about your political future. What I want to say is what has been put into my mouth by wise men, your true friends. They bid me say to the Hawaiians, 'If you want to make your Delegate great and powerful at Washington, send him back as a Republican. Never send a Delegate who is not a native Hawaiian and a Republican. The Republicans pass all the laws. They have the good things to give. They can make every Hawaiian a president of land in his own country.' I do not want," continued Wilcox, "to be like a tall coconut tree which yields no fruit. But I will not make any formal proposition tonight. You know in a general way what it is to be, so go home now and sleep over it, and tomorrow night come back to this hall and have your say. Whatever you decide I will abide by. I only want to serve you. Think over this well and tell me what to do. Be unanimous. In unity there is strength. Don't be like the wind that blows this way today, and another way tomorrow. Whichever way you decide will be binding on me."

Instantly, when Wilcox sat down, a motion to adjourn was made and carried, so as to cut off debate. The Hawaiians then filed out much excited, and in a mood that was plainly denunciatory.